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The place to purchase all genuine drugs, patent medicines, perfumeries, fine toilet soaps, &c., &c., at *lowest possible prices*, is at Jos. Fleming's, 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

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Handsome toilet sets, stationary, Florence mirrors, combs, brushes, soaps, perfumery, pomades, &c., for the holiday trade at Charles Abel & Co.'s Drug Store, No. 172 Wylie street.

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TO OUR CUSTOMERS.—For the last Sixty days we have been unable to fill promptly all the orders sent us for oil. Having increased our force on the 1st inst., we shall be able hereafter to supply any demand made upon us. F. Sellers & Co., corner Penn and Seventh.

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Can be found the latest designs, plain, elaborate and elegant patterns, of silver plated ware. R. E. Breed & Co.

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The world's great remedy for colds, coughs, consumption, and all affections of the lungs and throat. TRIS.

Silver Plated Ware.

The latest designs, plain, elaborate and elegant patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s., 100 Wood street.

Aniline Dyes.

We have just received a large invoice of these dyes, comprising all the popular colors, including Solferina, blue and green and are prepared to sell them very low.

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Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue.

W. D. Duffey,

Merchant Tailor, No. 21 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

China Ware.

A large assortment, embracing every variety of recent patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

China Ware.

The newest patterns, elegant tea sets; an unlimited assortment of every article of China ware at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

The Daily Commercial.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Bill of D. J. Morrell for Funding the Same.

The following bill to fund the National debt, fixing the rate of interest at a trifle over three and two-thirds per cent., and authorizing free banking under certain restrictions, was introduced by Hon. Mr. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, in the House of Representatives on Wednesday:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, an amount not exceeding the aggregate $2,500,000,000, and to issue therefor coupon or registered bonds of the United States, of which shall be irredeemable. And said bonds shall be of such denomination as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct, not less than five dollars, and bear an annual interest of three and sixty-five hundredths per centum, payable semi-annually in coin. And the Secretary of the Treasury may dispose of such bonds, or any part thereof, at the Unite d Sates or exchange the same at his discretion for other bonds of the United States in the market value of such other bonds, and the money arising from the sale of bonds authorized by this act shall be by the Secretary of the Treasury applied and used, at his discretion, in the purchase of par value of such bonds and outstanding coin interest-bearing indebtedness of the United States, and the Secretary of the Treasury has the option of paying, said bonds and interest bearing indebtedness at the National Bank Redemption Agency in the city of New York.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That whenever any of the coin interest-bearing bonds of the United states shall have been converted into the bonds authorized by this act, then the other interest-bearing indebtedness shall also be converted in the manner herein provided for, and the outstanding Treasury notes bearing no interest and known as legal tender notes shall also be funded in said bonds; and the Secretary, whenever in the judgment of the United States shall exceed the actual and probable annual expenditures, shall, at the date of the Secretary of the Treasury to employ such surplus money as may be in the Treasury in the purchase of bonds issued under this act; and the bonds so purchased shall be held as a reserve by the Treasury, not to be reissued save by the authority of further enactment.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the bonds authorized by this act shall be issued in series of $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000, as directed by numbers and letters, or otherwise, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury; they shall have upon them no more stamp also to be upon each the par value of the same expressed in dollars, francs and pounds sterling and fractional parts thereof, and the said bonds shall have upon them a table by which their value at any time, including interest, and the value of the coupons at any time, and the value of interest thereon, may be readily calculated.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That national banks may be employed as agencies for the redemption of coupons and payment of interest on bonds authorized by this act, and for the sale of the bonds authorized by this act, and for the redemption of other interest bearing obligations of the United States, and may receive for such services, at the discretion of the Secretary, payment in a sum not exceeding ——— per cent. But no national banks of United states may be employed at no greater compensation, though it be less, and the Secretary of the Treasury may employ responsible agencies for the purposes aforesaid in foreign countries, and such foreign agencies shall receive for their services a sum not exceeding ——— per cent. It shall also be the duty of the secretary of the Treasury to constitute, appoint or employ responsible agencies to pay and maintain permanent offices, not exceeding five in all, in the principal cities of England, France and Germany, at which offices the interest upon bonds authorized by this act shall, upon proper demand, be duly paid; and it shall be the duty of the agent making such payment to make registration of the same, noting, so far as is practicable, a description of the bond and the name and residence of the owner or the person to whom payment is made, of which semi-annual report shall be made to the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That from and after one year from the passage of this act all banking associations, as now organized under and entitled "An act to provide a national currency," &c., approved the third day of June, A. D., 1864, and the supplements thereto, shall be required to make deposit in the Treasury of the United States according to law of banking law, of bonds herein authorized and directed to be issued, as security for the circulating notes; so said banks and thereupon other bonds of the United States belonging to said banking associations and deposited in the Treasury as security for their outstanding notes, shall be surrendered to said banks. And such banking associations as shall not make deposits of the bonds authorized by this act as aforesaid, shall go into liquidation and close up their affairs in the manner provided by law. And no more of section twenty-two of the act of June 3, 1851, entitled, "An act to provide a national currency," &c., as limits the entire amount of circulation under the national banking law to three hundred millions of dollars, is repealed, and new banking associations may be formed under the provisions of said act and its supplements, with circulation secured according to law by deposit in the Treasury of the United States of such bonds as authorized by this act which he will offer for a sale during the current month, and the amount of such bonds or outstanding obligations of the Government which he proposes purchasing during the same month, with notices and statements shall also be forwarded to the Treasury agencies in foreign countries. He shall also publish a monthly statement of the amount of circulating notes issued to national banks, showing the total distribution of the same by States.

The Coroner's jury to investigate the cause of the fall of the building, corner of Fifth and Olive streets, St. Louis, November 19th, by which several persons were killed or wounded, rendered a verdict yesterday afternoon. The jury find that the primary cause of the accident was the settlement of the foundation, caused by the use of improper material, the responsibility of which rests upon the superintendent of the building and contractors of the stone masonry. The immediate cause of the accident was the application of heavy weights with a view to raising the column without obtaining proper temporary bearings, and that the insufficient means adopted to support the defective part of the building on two wedge screws, unaided by any supports, was an error of judgment on the part of the superintending architect and contractors in raising the column. The jury also say the triangular girders were of the usual pattern, but that in this case they were defective, as at the ends of them over the column the side plates were not riveted to the flanges of the channel bars, without the introduction of reinforcing plates, the absence of which rendered the operation of raising more dangerous.

A Chicago telegram gives the following details of the latest sensation in that city: A young man named Julius F. Purck, journalist clerk in the State Savings Bank, committed suicide this morning in a house of ill-fame kept by Nellie Costello, on Monroe street, by shooting himself through the heart with a revolver. Purck was only twenty-one years of age. He has been employed in the State Savings Institution ever since he was sixteen, with a short intermission, having been first engaged as messenger boy. He proved prompt and faithful, and was from time to time promoted until made journal clerk. The officers of the institution say he was since discovered that Purck was a defaulter to the amount of several hundred dollars against his will. He promised to mend. He kept straight until Saturday night, when he went to the house named, and remained all through Sunday and Sunday night. On Monday with a girl named Julia Bell. This morning he arose, leaving Julia in bed, dressed himself, sat down for a few minutes, suddenly rose, took a revolver from under his pillow, put it to his heart and fired. He fell dead instantly.

Do Not Neglect a Slight Cough.

It may end in consumption. C. F. Gaiton's cough balsam will relieve you. THIS

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1869. NO. 77.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Financial Bills Before Congress.

Bill for a Loan of One Thousand Millions—The Georgia Bill—The Annexation of San Domingo—No Prospect of a General Amnesty Act—Proposed Abolition of the Franking Privilege—More Stringent Bill Against Office Beggars—Contested Seats—The Tariff Report, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 13, 1869.

Financial.

No bill of a financial character has been yet brought into Congress or a member who is recognized as an authority on that subject. Senator Corbett's bill of to-day was for a loan of one thousand millions at a graduated rate of interest, and novel as it looks, will have support from several members of the Senate.

The four or five financial bills brought into the House look to free banking, and there is an undobted sympathy with that system in both branches of Congress so strong that it seems pretty certain some measure in this direction will finally be passed. Many members talk favorably of the project for funding the five-twenties with a new loan, but few appear to believe we can make one at so low a rate as four and a half per cent. Nobody has yet come forward as an advocate of contraction, and there is hardly the least probability that anything on finances will be done before the holidays.

The Case of Georgia.

The Senate Judiciary Committee's bill on Georgia was reported to-day by Mr. Carpenter, and it is understood it has the support of himself, Stuart, Edmunds, Conkling and Rice, and is not sustained by Trumbull and Thurman. It is not yet known how strongly it will be opposed by Mr. Trumbull, though at the last session he was very decided against a similar measure. It will go to-day to the front of matters, and makes provision for remote contingencies by giving the President authority to use the army in its support, if necessary. The Georgia law will find favor in that it falls in with the Reconstruction laws, for this bill or one reaching the same end is sure to pass. It puts the State back where it was two years ago, and forbids the action of the disloyal members of the Legislature. A motion will be made in the Senate when it comes up for debate to add a new section requiring Georgia to ratify the Fifteenth as well as the Fourteenth amendment.

The West Indies.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs has elected Judge Kelly, of Indiana, chairman during the absence of General Banks. The committee is, as a whole, strongly opposed to forcing any measure for the annexation of the West Indies, but in favor of quietly waiting, under the belief that all these islands are rapidly gravitating towards the United States. A direct proposition for the annexation of San Domingo from President Baez is expected this winter, founded on a vote of the people. The official information in the State Department has been somewhat conflicting, but appears to be assumed in case of annexation to be $575,000. This may be run up to a million and a half. The buildings to be turned over are worth about the first named figure.

The General Amnesty Measure.

Most of the bills brought on to-day and heretofore for declaring general amnesty to the South are coming mainly from those of little weight in Congress, and the sentiment of both branches is decidedly against the passage of any such act. The action of the Senate last week and of the House to-day leaves no room to expect general policy will be pursued towards persons who ask for the removal of disabilities. A fact of interest in this connection is that on the morning before the meeting of Congress the President had in it a sentence recommending the passage of an act of general amnesty as soon as all the States were restored, which he struck out on Saturday morning, for the reason that he finally concluded it would not be judicious advice.

The Franking Privilege.

A half dozen bills for the abolition of the franking privilege have already been laid before Congress, but there is no warrant yet for the belief that any one of them will receive a favorable vote in both Houses. The strong argument of the Postmaster General is, however, having effect, and last Friday's debate in the House shows more members there than ever heretofore who support the general idea he advocates.

Office Beggars.

Mr. Trumbull has carried the Judiciary Committee of the Senate for his bill aimed at office beggars. The committee has reported it in a stronger than the original bill, in that it not only prevents members of Congress from soliciting or advising appointments, but makes the solicitation of the President or any one else to appoint on such advice or solicitation.

Contested Congressional Seats.

In the western contested cases, that of Barnes against Adams of Kentucky, in such a shape that the friends of Barnes feel confident that he will make a showing of a just claim to the seat. Covode's case comes up in committee to-morrow. Julian's case is not so clear, there is a strong feeling on the part of Republicans against the course pursued by Julian, which they charge was one to secure his own election even at the cost of the defeat of Governor Baker. His case is regarded as very doubtful.

The World's Fair Company.

The House Committee on the District of Columbia are to report the case of the Vessels Bank, of Bangor, to Jeremiah Fenno, Collector, Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion. After referring to the changes in the banking system, brought about by necessary legislation to meet the exigencies which arose in financing during the war, he proceeded in detail the action of Congress in relation to the issuance of treasury notes, the establishment of national banks, and the taxation imposed on the latter and on State banks. The essential question to be considered is whether or not the tax of ten per cent. on State banks or banking banks paying out notes of individual or State banks used for circulation is repugnant to the Constitution. It is presented by a certificate of division of opinion between the Judges of the United States Circuit Court for Maine, in a suit by the officers of the Vessels bank against Jeremiah Fenno, Collector of Internal Revenue, for the recovery tax, penalties and costs paid under protest. The bank is a corporation chartered by the State of Maine, and the rates on which the tax was imposed were issued by State authority. The Judges disagreed on three questions: First, whether the second clause of the 9th section of the act of July, 1866, under which the tax in this case was collected, is valid and constitutional as to the other two questions differing in form. Justice Chase reviewed at length the question of the power conferred upon Congress relative to taxation and the kind of taxation authorized by the constitution. Previous decisions in the Court were referred to as showing that direct taxes comprehend only capitation taxes and taxes on land, and perhaps taxes on personal property by general value, and assessments in the several States. It follows that power to tax without apportionment extends to all other objects. Taxes on others are included under heads of taxes not direct, duties on imports and excises, and must be laid and collected by rule of uniformity. The tax under consideration is a tax on bank circulation, and may be classed under the head of duties, and certainly is not in the sense of the constitution a direct tax. It may be said to come within the same category as that on incomes, on manufactures, on trades, which this Court has held not to be a direct tax in a previous decision. The question of taxation of a franchise granted by a State does not enter into this case, as the object of taxation is not the franchise or the property created or contracts made and issued by the franchise, but the privilege of doing bank bills. Railroad freight receipts, bills of lading and passenger tickets are not exempted from taxation by any decision of the United States granting the charter of the railway, and it seems difficult to distinguish the taxation of notes issued for circulation from the taxation of railroad contracts. Both descriptions of contracts are means of profit to the corporations issuing them, and both may properly be made contributory to the public revenue. The plea that in this case the tax is so excessive as to indicate a purpose on the part of Congress to destroy the franchise of the banks, and is therefore beyond the constitutional powers of Congress, cannot be determined by the court. The judiciary cannot prescribe to the legislative department or the Government limitations on the exercise of acknowledged power. The responsibility of the legislature is not to the court but to the people. Having in the exercise of undisputed constitutional power undertaken to provide a currency for the whole country, it cannot be said by the court that Congress may constitutionally secure the circulation to the notes of the national banks, and not secure the circulation to State bank notes. Justice Chase reviewed at length the question of the power conferred upon Congress relative to taxation and the kind of taxation authorized by the constitution. Previous decisions in the Court were referred to as showing that direct taxes comprehend only capitation taxes and taxes on land, and perhaps taxes on personal property by general value, and assessments in the several States. It follows that power to tax without apportionment extends to all other objects. 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Having in the exercise of undisputed constitutional power undertaken to provide a currency for the whole country, it cannot be said by the court that Congress may constitutionally secure the circulation to the notes of the national banks, and not secure the circulation to State bank notes. To this end Congress has denied the quality of legal tender to foreign coin which has provided by law against the imposition of any tax which may be imposed upon the community. To the same end Congress has made it the duty of suitable enactments the certification as money of any notes of banks organized under State laws. Without this power indeed its attempt to secure a sound and uniform currency for the country must be futile. Viewed in this light as well as in the other as duty on contracts or property, we cannot doubt the constitutionality of the tax under consideration. The first question submitted from the Circuit Court of the District of Maine must therefore be answered affirmatively.

CONGRESS.

Admission of Virginia to Representation.

Bills Reported Therefor—Reconstruction of Georgia—Mr. Butler Offers a Resolution for Taxing Income from U. S. Bonds—The Banking Committee Ordered to Investigate the September Gold Panic, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 13, 1869.

SENATE.

Petitions were presented and referred as follows:

From Thomas Jefferson Randolph, executor of Thomas Jefferson, praying that the title to private papers now in possession of the State Department.

From lawyers of Galveston, Texas, setting forth the impossibility of holding the United States Court by reason of the illness of the Judge.

From citizens of Richmond, Va., praying for the appointment of an additional Judge.

In favor of the recognition of Cuba, and for the relief of political disabilities.

Mr. CARPENTER, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported the following bill to perfect the construction of Georgia, with amendments. The bill as amended provides that no person shall hold office or nature on a certain day, to be named by the Governor, in the year 1870, who shall be disqualified by existing all persons elected by the General Assembly of Georgia on the 25th day of November, 1868, and excepting all persons who have been elected to the General Assembly of Georgia, and who have been expelled therefrom, and excepting all persons who ask for the removal of disabilities. A fact of interest in this connection is that on the morning before the meeting of Congress the President had in it a sentence recommending the passage of an act of general amnesty as soon as all the States were restored, which he struck out on Saturday morning, for the reason that he finally concluded it would not be judicious advice.

Mr. CORBETT introduced a bill to amend the act to prevent and punish frauds upon the Treasury, approved March 3, 1863, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CORBETT also introduced a bill to amend the act to regulate the duties on imports, approved March 2, 1861, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CORBETT introduced a bill to fund the outstanding debt of the United States, and to provide for the payment of the interest thereon. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. FESSENDEN introduced a bill to establish a department of Indian affairs. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. CORBETT also introduced a bill to amend the act to provide for the more speedy settlement of the accounts of the Treasury Department, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CORBETT

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1869.

THE Newark (N. J.) *Courier*, referring to the probable resignation of Judge GRIER, says: "We have very reliable information that our townsman Jos. P. BRADLEY will be appointed to fill the vacancy thus caused, in which event the Supreme Bench will receive an acquisition of legal ability that will go far towards restoring the confidence once reposed in that branch of the Government."

THE Pope is threatened with a formidable opposition at the Council, on its reassembling after Epiphany; but the cable says "his Holiness is sure of the co-operation of the American Bishops." Possibly, and for the reason that the American Bishops have had little experience in European Catholicism. If they had they would range themselves with the French and German prelates against the assumptions of the Papacy.

LEADING journals in Nova Scotia assert that GRANT'S message has broken down all hope of reciprocity, and rendered annexation more desirable. There can be no doubt that the two questions are closely connected, and that the President so understood it. Reciprocity of trade would stifle the annexation sentiment in the Dominion, but as it is, reciprocity being out of the question, independence or annexation are essential to the prosperity of the provinces. We look for independence to first become the popular cry, and this will be followed by the annexation sentiment. The manifest destiny of Canada is not very difficult to predict.

ENGLAND meets the demand of Ireland for relief, and the election of ROSSA to Parliament from Tipperary, with genuine JOHN BULL obstinacy and blindness. The people are to be mollified by sending five thousand troops immediately to Ireland, thus increasing the number on the island to thirty thousand regular soldiers. In addition, certain districts are to be placed under martial law, as being in a state of insurrection. We hardly know how this will affect the Irish at home, but in this country it will be apt to encourage an armed emigration of Fenians to Canada, in numbers sufficient to give employment to twice five thousand troops.

AN attempt has been made to confer on Treasurer MACKEY the credit of gaining for the Commonwealth the important suit against the *Credit Mobilier*, when, in fact, he had no part whatever in it. It is due to truth that it should be known that to the Hon. L. W. HALL belongs the credit of ascertaining the facts whereon the suit was gained—and this can be said without injustice to Attorney General BREWSTER, who did his whole duty in the case. Mr. HALL'S energy, sagacity and perseverance so conspicuously underlie the case to its successful conclusion, that this attempt to extol Mr. MACKEY at his expense amounts to rank injustice.

THE London *Times* all along—from the first issue of Confederate bonds until within a month—has encouraged the English public to dabble in confederate securities; and the idea has also got abroad in England that their payment was, or would be, connected in some manner with the adjustment of the Alabama claims. This being the state of feeling in England, the fact that a New York auctioneer last week sold two and a quarter millions of the rebel bonds for *thirty-five dollars*, is a decidedly interesting piece of intelligence. In England, the *Times* recommends them as an investment, while in this country they are purchased as war mementoes, and this is all that elevates their value above that of waste paper.

SENATOR LOWRY, of Erie, having been interrogated as to his views on the new temperance movement, to submit the question of license to the people of each ward, borough and township for decision for themselves, replied at length, and quoted a decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Parker vs. the Commonwealth, in Barr's reports, page 507, in which it was decided that such legislation as is proposed by the temperance men is unconstitutional. The Senator concludes as follows:

"It is decision being in the way, of course it put an end to my rule. But, were it not so, I would have serious doubts of the passage of an act authorizing the people in their several localities, respectively, to decide the question for themselves. Localities that could not prohibit, would refuse to license. And even the localities which required it most would have the most paten signed upon them. The sale of ardent spirits, in very many cases would be practiced on one side of the street, while it is unlawful on the other. Neighborhood spite, jealousies commercial strong, political manoeuvering and personal hates, I fear, would be its fruits."

THE Spanish gunboats will depart as soon as the contractor gets them ready, which will be not more than sixty days hence. Betwen giving its consent, and thus observe the stipulations of the treaty by which it is bound, and detaining them and thus violate its treaty obligations, there was no course for the Government to pursue. It must do the one thing or the other. It would doubtless have accorded with the sentiment of the American people, could our Government have thrown itself into the scale on the side of the Cubans; but such a course pursued by another nation towards us under precisely similar circumstances, would be regarded as faithless and dishonorable—and the American people, however strongly moved by their sympathies, will never consent to do that which they would not tolerate in another. This is the state of the gunboat question.

THE circumstance, or combination of circumstances, which will reveal, or cause to be revealed, the secret history of Pennsylvania politics—more especially of transactions at Harrisburg—and the connection therewith of political leaders whose names will at once occur to the intelligent reader, cannot be considered otherwise than fortunate, in whatever light viewed. Men taking counsel of passion rather than reason, sometimes do a real service to truth and morality, which otherwise would never be performed. Whatever the original purpose of the person thus acting may have been, his course, viewed with reference to the opportunity afforded for laying naked political corruption and exposing the guilty to the public gaze, must be regarded as something to be sincerely thankful for. As for ourselves, we shall deem it fortunate, even at the expense of a libel suit, to be the instrument of bringing about such a consummation.

THE New York *Herald*, in its Washington correspondence, places the name of Mr. MCKENNAN among the three Circuit Judges, whose confirmation will be opposed in the Senate. The telegram to the *Herald* says:

"It is held that Mr. McKennan has neither the ability nor the experience for the place, and many Senators say they will vote against him on this account. All the other nominations for judges will be confirmed. It is proper to state that many gentlemen here who know Mr. McKennan speak of him as a man of large ability and close acquaintance with law. Mr. McKennan is said never to have practiced in the Supreme Court of the United States, and this is brought up against him. It is a fact, nevertheless, that many of the best lawyers in the country have a practice confined to State Courts, and this is Mr. McKennan's case precisely."

We don't think much reliance can be placed upon these speculations, and we give them simply as a piece of *Herald* gossip from the capital. The saving clause in the paragraph represent the truth about Mr. MCKENNAN, and it is to his credit that he is not familiar to the Washington gossippers. In his own State his large ability and close acquaintance with the law, is conceded by his professional brethren of every shade of politics.

THE Water Question came up in Common Council yesterday, and a warm and exciting debate ensued. It was asserted that the price which the Water Committee proposed to pay for the COLEMAN-RAHM property was entirely too high; that the coal was not good; that the inclined plane was useless to the city for any purpose; and that the stone quarry contained no stone which was fit for building purposes. In a word, that the property, if put into the market, would not command half the price that the city is asked to pay for it. On the other hand, it was contended that the site was the best that could be selected, although none of the members were able to show that the price was reasonable. Indeed, some of those who advocated the purchase seemed to incline to the belief that the price was rather stiff. In the midst of the discussion, Capt. BATCHELOR offered a resolution for the appointment of a Commission of citizens, to take into consideration the subject of a water works, with power to employ competent hydraulic engineers, and report their conclusions to Councils. This proposition was declared out of order by the President, on the ground that Councils could not create a Commission involving the expenditure of money, without legislative authority. Dr. MCCANDLESS then proposed to overcome this difficulty by creating a Commission of Councilmen. This was also ruled out, on the ground that it was incompatible with the original ordinance, and would virtually nullify its provisions. The advocates of the purchase of the site were greatly encouraged in consequence of these rulings, and Mr. WELDON made a motion to concur with Select, in the passage of the ordinance, at a time when there seemed every reason to believe that the motion would carry. Dr. MCCANDLESS, at this opportune moment, interposed a rule which prevented further action, and which the friends of the measure had not the strength to suspend. The subject, therefore, goes over to the next meeting. Capt. BATCHELOR, and those who supported his resolution, deserve the thanks of the tax payers for their wise and prudent efforts to get at the whole facts in regard to this momentous question of a water supply, before rushing to a conclusion which will involve the expenditure of millions of dollars.

THE determination of a silly and ridiculous breach of promise case, in the District Court on Saturday, by a nominal verdict for the plaintiff, was in reality a triumph for the defendant. The verdict, insignificant as it is, was drawn forth by sympathy for a woman in distress, and a natural desire to furnish her the means to return to a home of her choice, Chicago. But, in one view, this case warns our people of the great danger to which they are subjected by their speedy and regular railroad communications with Chicago. Daily, legal records of that particularly last city abound in such cases—tried, pending and to come off—as that of Johnston *versus* Smith, and unless some measure is adopted by which they may be embargoed a perfect avalanche of domestic scandal will inundate the staid and old fashioned tribunals by which justice is administered in Allegheny county. We don't know that this can be reached by legislative action, but submit that the question merits inquiry whether it cannot be saved from Chicago sensationalism. It is something so entirely opposite to our home traits and characteristics, that we hardly look for it to grow into our social life, but if the courts are to become tribunals for the adjustment of Chicago divorces and breaches of marriage contract, there is no telling to what extent the evil may be aggravated or how injuriously our domestic morals may be effected by the force of example. Although it is scarcely necessary to make the suggestion, we think the legal fraternity here owe a duty to their friends and neighbors among whom they get their bread and butter, and that is to revise their fee bills, and thus levy a protective tariff of exorbitant charges against importations of Chicago social life, as it illustrates itself in the courts of that enterprising creation of the star of Western empire.

THE working women of Boston have petitioned the Mayor of that city to extend them assistance during the present winter. Their appeal is pathetic. They say: "Business is dull, work has fallen off, the cold weather is upon us, and we are at a loss for means to purchase the food necessary to keep us alive until business revives in the spring." They add that unless something is done for them immediately they will *starve*, and they express the hope that the city government will turn a deaf ear to park improvements until they have got "such food and fuel as may be necessary to keep our souls and bodies together for the time we are short of work." This they claim as a right, these working women: "The money in the City Treasury comes from the producing classes; we are producers, and, without us, Boston could not live."

FRANK BLAIR continues in his belief that the Democratic party is dead and buried. He said a speech to a Democratic club in New York, the other day, in which he said, referring to the disparaging way in which Democratic papers speak of General Grant, that "anybody who thinks him a fool is more likely to be a fool himself." Poor Frank is wedded to the hobby that General Grant proposes an imperial regime in the United States; yet the military and civil history of the President shows no such disregard of what is styled "constitutional rights" as General BLAIR'S exploits in St. Louis, in 1861; and singular enough this is the brightest part of the Blair record, because it shows the most brilliant and effective service for the Union.

THE bogus divorce business is not altogether stopped in New York. A woman named Mary Weston petitioned Judge Barnard to set aside a judgment of divorce on the ground that it was fraudulently obtained, she never having been absent from the city during the time the summons was published, and yet never having been notified of the publication. Further, her husband was in the habit of meeting her daily, and the subject never was once alluded to. On hearing the husband, with the aid of his attorneys, secured a judgment through the testimony of witnesses who swore the wife could not be found in the city. The divorced wife's friends are determined to show up the *modus operandi* of the divorce business as it is conducted in New York.

AMONG the greatest troubles experienced by the Fenians is a satisfactory settlement of pecuniary matters connected with the organization. Ex-Head Center O'Mahoney has sued to recover $5,000 of the Fenian funds deposited by him in the house of August Belmont & Co., New York. The real purpose for which this amount is required is set forth by the attorneys. It is to pay the fees and expenses of a suit instituted a year ago to prevent the unlawful diversion of some $87,000 placed in Belmont & Co.'s hands. The petition of the O'Mahoney reveals a singular condition of affairs in the Fenian exchequer, a very large proportion of the total amount contributed for their liberty being consumed in court expenses and lawyer's fees.

THE Working Women's Association of New York, an organization presided over in former times by Miss Anthony, met for the purpose of reorganizing their scattered forces the other day, Mrs. Sarah Frances Norton occupying the chair. Just when the work was fairly under way, the fair President permitted a lady to read an article on the "Richardson case." Then the lady President put the motion tendering the sincere condolence of the Association to Mrs. McFarland—or Mrs. Richardson rather. The result was as might have been expected. The meeting adjourned in a very unassociate like order, the President's course meeting with no support outside of a baker's dozen.

EDWARD HOWE, a young man of limited capital and unlimited check, and a plausible manner, has conducted a shrewd, but exceedingly risky enterprise in New York on an uncommon embarrassing point. He has been personating an uncommonly sharp detective, and, like other actors on and off the stage, has overdrid the character. His sole capital consisted of the check mentioned, a policeman's shield, and a few letters purporting to bear the signature of the New York police officials. Two genuine detectives finally trapped the spurious individual.

BERGH has a rival in Boston, in the person of a gentleman who writes articles to the Boston papers, pleading for the recognition of boys' rights. The Boston pleader was once a boy himself, and thinks something should be done to secure the uninterrupted enjoyment of boyish pastimes, such as coasting in cold weather (no one interferes with 'em in summer), and ball playing generally. Seventy-five gentleman forgets that the world was made for grown up people, and that children have no rights their elders are bound to respect.

SING Man and Choy Chew, the Chinese merchants who visited this country last summer, established business relations with a number of gentlemen in New York and the West, and already some Chicago houses have received consignments from them. The tea put in one pound packages on the Chinese plantations and delivered in Chicago in less than fifty days after it is shipped, has already become popular there.

THE CARDIFF COLOSSUS.

Proofs to Establish the Claim to a Venerable Old Age.

The statements made recently with a view to exposing the alleged "frauds" connected with the Cardiff giant are counterbalanced by the deposition of persons of respectability residing in the immediate vicinity of the alleged "burial ground." The affidavit of the owner of the land, Wm. C. Newell, sets forth that he entered upon possession in 1867, having bought the land from one Van Buskirk; that Van Buskirk only occupied the farm one year, prior to which time it was occupied by Wm. Wright, his father-in-law, six years, and previous to Wright's occupancy it was owned for many years by Rensselaer McIntyre.

Newell determined to dig a well on the premises, and commenced work on the sixteenth of October, employing Emmons, Nichols, Parker and Woodmanson. The last mentioned struck the foot of the image about eleven o'clock on the day it was discovered; deponent further deposed that the spot where the image was found has been used by him for farming purposes for three summers, and the earth has never been dug or excavated in any manner, to the knowledge of deponent, except by ploughing, &c; that the soil over and at the sides of said image had never been disturbed since its original deposit, and that he never, until the sixteenth of October, had any knowledge that said image was lying at the place where it was discovered, and that it could not have been deposited without his knowledge since he has been in possession of the farm.

Wm. Wright, who has lived near the farm since 1837, states that when he first knew the farm it was mostly covered with heavy timber, and at the place where the giant was discovered it was a wet, marshy place, and for many years the same was so wet and marshy that it was impassable; that he lived upon the farm in question some ten years; that the place where the giant was found has been ditched and drained and cultivated within a few years; that in spring and fall the place in question is soft and wet, and it is not possible for a loaded wagon to approach nearer than two rods from the place where the giant lay. Wright is father-in-law to Newell, and has visited the farm regularly twice a week, and that he has been engaged at a mill within sight of the ground where the image was found.

Woodmanson, the mason employed to lay up the wall, states that the soil showed no signs of ever having been disturbed since the original deposit, and that the strata of clay, gravel, alluvial soil and crystable mould appeared in perfect and regular layers. Nichols, one of the laborers, describes the manner in which a root extended partly over the image, and is positive the giant could not have been deposited there without removing the root. Another witness states that the root was beside, three and a half inches in diameter, and that it would have been impossible to place the image under the root. All these, and other facts, are corroborated by other witnesses. The idea that these persons deliberately perjure themselves is not admissable under the circumstances, and their testimony would seem to prove conclusively that the image is an antiquity as far as the people of Cardiff are concerned.

Pere Hyacinthe on the Platform.

Two thousand five hundred people assembled to hear Pere Hyacinthe at the Academy of Music in New York. He was dressed in a black suit, not of priestly cut or dimensions, and if not fashionable it was at least thoroughly the dress of a gentleman of taste, and not conformed to any of the rules of etiquette which generally overlake speakers and actors upon that stage. There was nothing of the "persuasion" about it, and it was as far in other way from the absurd extreme of full dress. He stood a moment at the table as the President introduced him, and instantly all glasses were leveled at him. He is described as a man of medium height, solidly built, and inclining to portliness, with a rugged, fleshy face, in which the nervous, bilious temperament predominates, and which, from its massive features and stolid expression, when at rest, gives at the first glance an erroneous impression of the man. It is the lusty organization of flesh, rather than the abstemious body of Fenelon. There is more of the "Little Corporal" in the head than of Erasmus. His oratory is impetuous. He possesses a kindly voice; one of those clear, sharp, penetrating voices which hold all the shades and half-tints, the inflections of feeling in which every word is warm, pointed, studied, but wonderfully distinct, and with a pleasant sadness lurking in it. It is, too, the voice of the scholar, thoughly trained to its work—no tones wasted, no false inflections, no useless climaxes; every word rapidly but wholly spoken, and every sentence turned as rhythmically as a phrase of music, and this without any dramatic effort, but with a quiet earnestness which gives it a fresh charm.

THE people of St. Louis, after their dreadful experience, a couple of months ago, have come to see the necessity of an inspector of buildings, and an inspector too who will inspect them before they fall into ruins. He is to keep his eye on structures as they go up or as they are repaired; he is to be applied to for permission to build; when he is applied to he is to examine the ground; he is to look after buildings "in danger of falling;" and if he does his duty unflinchingly, he will be a useful and unpopular officer. Something of the same kind will be insisted upon in Pittsburgh one of these days, but hardly before we have gone through a St. Louis experience. It may be today, next week, next month, or next year, but it is sure to come at last.

AMONG the measures of retrenchment under consideration at Washington is the sale of the arsenals at the various places near the Atlantic cities where they are located, and the application of the purchase money to the erection of a large arsenal of construction and deposit for the Atlantic coast. The proposed sale will hardly include Allegheny, as the arsenal, now within the limits of Pittsburgh, as it is more of a Western than a sea coast institution. It is also proposed by the War Department to purchase 2,500 acres of land in the mountains of New Jersey, forty miles from New York and five miles from the Erie Railroad, for an Eastern powder depot for the army.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Late army statistics show that white there were comparatively more white soldiers on the sick list last year than there were colored soldiers, there were comparatively more deaths among the colored soldiers, and also more discharges on surgeons' certificates of disability.

Texas had a population of all colors, in 1860, of about 600,000, and now, perhaps, has 750,000, or about half as many as Massachusetts, according to the Secretary of War's report, there were three hundred and eighty-four murders there in the nine months ending October 1. At that rate Massachusetts would have a thousand murders a year instead of its average of fifty.

Fifteen thousand acres of valuable coal land were sold, a few days ago, in Grant and Mineral counties, West Virginia, to John L. Crawford, James Boyce and Samuel J. McCubbin, of Baltimore, for $250,000 in cash. The purchasers will open the mines in a short time.

Devout Catholics say that the Pope has been giestly comforted by the revelations, or rather prophecies, of a certain Sainted Woman, one Anna Maria Taigi, who died about forty years ago, leaving a number of papers to the present Pope and his predecessor, in which all of the important events of their respective reigns were foretold. These prophecies, like those of a volume printed in 1754, where Pius IX. is designated under the title of *Crux de Cruce*, speak of the suffering of the pontiff during a time, and of his ultimate triumph, with the restoration of all his rights and power; and the faithful are strong in their belief of their final accomplishment.

President McCosh has abolished "hazing" and "raking" at Princeton, by threatening to expel and hand over to the civil authorities certain students who not long ago injured a freshman by the pleasant pastime of "hazing." "Raking" is the publication of anonymous slanders against students by other students, which the *Newark Courier* says has long prevailed in Princeton College.

Forty-one hundred tons of wild sumac has been gathered in Virginia this year and sold crude for $82,000. It is manufactured in this state into tannin, and the product sold for $512,000, or about one-eighth the money brought by the old tobacco crop of Virginia. "When the sumac season comes," says the Richmond *Examiner*, "hog stealing declines." Libby prison in Richmond is now a sumac factory.

An Oregon paper says that wild strawberries in bloom, and with the fruit perfectly ripe, blackberry blossoms, oak buds bursting into leaf, wild roses in full bloom, pea-vines in blossom and bearing peas, are the strongest proofs it can give of the boasted mildness of the Oregon climate.

The legacy duty which the British government will receive from the estates of the Marquis of Westminster, the Earl of Derby and Mr. Peabody, will amount to over $5,000,000.

At the opening of the Suez Canal, the blessing was pronounced by the ministers of all religions, and in all languages, simultaneously.

Vermont—or at least the part of it—is undergoing a gradual depopulation. Landgate had a population of 1,187 in 1810, and of 805 in 1860. Rupert in 1810 had 1,849, which had fallen off to 1,069 in 1860. Arlington was settled in 1762; in 1800 it numbered 1,569, and in 1809 but 1,146.

An effectual remedy for small pox is said to have been recently found by a surgeon of the British army in China. The mode of treatment is as follows: When the preceding fever is at its height, and just before the eruption appears, the chest is rubbed with croton oil and tartaric ointment. This causes the whole of the eruption to appear on that part of the body to the relief of the rest. It also secures a full and complete eruption, and thus prevents the disease from attacking the internal organs. This is now the established mode of treatment in the English army in China, and is regarded as a perfect cure.

It is reported that a sharp correspondence has passed between Beecher and Greeley, in which the former bitterly complains of the manner in which he has been misled by false representations in regard to the relations of the various parties previous to the Astor House marriage ceremony. It is also said that unless Greeley exonerates Beecher publicy from the charges brought against him, judicially and otherwise, the reverend gentleman will furnish the correspondence for publication to the press.

The works of Hon. Henry C. Carey, of Philadelphia, on Social Science and the Principle of Protection, have been published in every language. Our minister to Russia, Gov. Curtin, writes that they have not only been translated into German and printed in Prussia, but a large edition, in one large volume, in Russian, was last summer issued from St. Petersburg. The Emperor encourages his people to manufacture by laying discriminating duties on foreign fabrics.

GREELEY, BEECHER AND McFARLAND.

Did Mr. Greeley Advise Beecher to Marry Richardson?—What McFarland Stated About His Wife to Mr. Greeley.

The "interviewer" of the New York *Sun* took Mr. Horace Greeley, of the *Tribune*, in charge a few days since, and energetically "pumped" the philosophical editor and benign philanthropist through a column of lended nonpareil. It was all about the Richardson, McFarland and Beecher matrimonial, divorce, and homicidal excitement, and one or two points were elicited from Mr. Greeley of interest to all who have kept pace with the events.

In the first place Mr. Greeley states in the most emphatic manner, that he "never asked Beecher or any body else" to marry Richardson and Mrs. McFarland. This is interesting in view of the fact that Mr. Beecher stated to the same interviewer, who so published it, that he had married the unfortunate pair at Mr. Greeley's request. Mr. Greeley told the reporter with marked emphasis and a variety of unctious expletives, that the whole thing had been gotten up, so far as he and the *Tribune* were connected with it, to injure them before the public by making it appear that they were the representatives and advocates of free love ideas.

But the most important part of Mr. Greeley's conversation is that in which he narrated admissions made to him by McFarland prior to the first shooting of Richardson. They would seem to establish the fact that McFarland had publicly, more than a year ago, relinquished all rights to his wife. In the face of evidence of this kind, it will be difficult to sustain a plea of insanity on McFarland's behalf. We annex what Mr. Greeley stated, omitting the strong phrases with which the interviewer garnishes his report:

Mr. Greeley—There was a divorce between the original parties (McFarland and his wife), which seems to me to have been all right enough in justice, though I don't know about the technicalities of the case; and, besides all this, Mr. McFarland had given up all rights on his wife long ago.

Reporter—Indeed!

Greeley—Yes, it will go against Mac, at the trial, I know it will—but I will have to testify to it, all the same. I don't want to hurt Mac, but I will have to tell them about it.

Reporter—About his relinquishing all his rights on his wife?

Greeley—Yes. He told me so himself. You see I didn't know about the case in any particular way, until some time before the first shooting. Mac called upon me personally, one day, when I was busied with some American institute matter, and told me definitely—Mr. Greeley, I don't care about the woman; I don't want to get her back again; I wouldn't take her back, I do not want to live with her again; but that man has ruined me badly, and some words meaning the same thing. I listened to him and tried to comfort him, and then the villain—the dirty, desperate, villain—shot Richardson, and then he called on me again, and I told him I wouldn't have any more to do with him—that he was a bad man, Mac." Yes, I told him that he was a bad man; and so he is, a very bad man. And then, (excitedly) just look at that miserably Recorder! What a pretty Judge he is, to talk in that style. He is a disgrace. But the whole thing will be a nine-day's wonder, and then the people will forget all about it; or else they will learn the truth about it, and for my part I do hope that the matter will be well ventilated, for I do believe that the marriage of Albert D. Richardson and that woman was a just and true one, under the circumstances, and I think the people, when they know all about it, will think so too.

Reporter—Really, Mr. Greeley, it looks to me as if somebody had been roping in all the influential and good men as Mr. Beecher and yourself, to serve their own purposes; in fact making cat-paws of you and Mr. Beecher through your well known benevolence of feeling and good heart. People after this will believe that you are a free lover, whether you will or no.

Mr. Greeley—Well, I can't help it if they do. Everybody knows I have always defended marriage in all my writings, and speeches, and controversies, and all these sort of things; but it don't matter much to me. Like the cats, I have got use to skinning. But they do look some outrageous lies in the papers, though—some outrageous lies.

PERSONAL.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of November 24th says: "It is but too much to say that one of the most important men in France at this hour is Monsignor Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans. But who is he? The question has been often asked, but has rarely received a satisfactory answer. On the one hand, he is said by some to be the son of a farrier, and these who judge by personal appearance alone might have some show of reason on their side, inasmuch as the Bishop has a remarkable resemblance to Louis Philippe Bourbon king. Others connect him with Talleyrand. All that is known of Monsignor Dupanloup's past life is that in consequence of certain indiscretions, he was sent to Rome, where some difficulties at Rome about his ordination followed.

Dickens's next story will be his longest. It will appear simultaneously in London and Boston.

General Green Clay Smith, formerly a loyal member of Congress from Kentucky, has joined the Baptists, and is ordained as a minister. He preaches to destitute congregations in Madison county, Ky., where he resides.

Mrs. A. N. St. Clair arrived at St. Joseph, Mo., on the 30th ult., on her travels through the territories and across the continent, in her carriage, having completed a journey of twelve thousand miles, four thousand of which was made in a wagon. She left the coast of California, Oregon, Washington Territory and British Columbia, and, daughter, she projected this journey, died in San Lake in January last.

Mr. C. O. Hawlins, Revenue Collector of San Francisco, and brother of the late Secretary of War, died last week.

An English laborer's wife recently presented her husband with the eleventh baby, all of whom were alive at last accounts. The poor woman has twenty-two children, including the sets of triplets. Her husband is a Liberal.

The marriage of Mr. Paul Gerard, a brother-in-law of the Portuguese Minister, to Miss Wormley, the Washington octoroon girl, is not, it is understood, legal, and by the French law, the groom being at the present time a French citizen. Under the laws of France, no person can marry without the consent of the parents, if these be living, or, if this be refused, a legal notice must be served on them announcing the deliberation to marry without such consent. In the present instance, Mr. Gerard's family protested against the marriage, and not having neglected to serve the proper legal notice upon them, in accordance with the law, his marriage is not considered legal by the French Legation here. It may not be legal in France, but it is in the United States.

Says the Boston *Folio*: "Kate Field's lecture was refined and interesting; Olive Logan's was silly and slang; Anna Dickinson's was coarse and vulgar, and 'Josh Billings'' was coarse but smart. But then Kate is the only Bostonian of the lot."

A London journal speaking of the religious belief of the late Mr. Peabody says: It is a matter of little moment what particular form of faith certainly Mr. Peabody professed, but it has been a good deal debated nevertheless, and to settle the question Mr. Charles Reed, the member for Hackney, one of Mr. Peabody's executors, has written a letter to an independent minister, in which he says: "Take my word for it, our late departed friend was a Congregationalist of our own order. I closed his eyes in death."

Lord Palmerston, eleven years ago, expressed the opinion that the Suez canal scheme was the "greatest bubble ever imposed upon the credulity and simplicity of the country." Robert Stephenson, the great engineer, who had conquered the difficulty of the Britany tunnel and built the Menai bridge, indorsed Palmerston's opinion, stating that the canal was "physically impossible."

It is stated in the New York *Sun* that the heirs of Mr. Richardson will contest the right Mrs. McFarland-Richardson has to dispose of his property, on the ground that the marriage was not legal. We shall be permitted to doubt this.

General Butler will soon reply to Horace Greeley upon the question of a general amnesty, which the former opposes. In Mr. Greeley's letter to General Butler he says he has heard expressed many opinions of the latter, but never heard him called an "ass." The General has heard many expressions of opinion of Mr. Greeley since his bailing of Jeff. Davis, with exactly the opposite result.

Father Hyacinthe writes thus from New York to Emile Girardin: "I offer up prayers that the cause of liberty may triumph and clear truth in Europe, as it does in this noble country. That, with the triumph and fruitfulness of Christianity, is the sole safety of the present, the sole hope of the future. I congratulate you, Monsieur, on the talent you apply to the service of the first of these causes, and on the respect which, lacking faith, you accord the second."

A Washington dispatch says that the story that the health of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton would prevent his taking a position on the supreme bench is incorrect. He has so far recovered from his illness, resulting from his excessive labors in the War Department, as to devote nearly all his time to his law practice.

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Is sure and speedy in its action, perfectly safe and harmless, exercises a specific influence on the lungs, assists expectoration, abates fever, and always the feeling which accompanies the cough. At the incipient, changeable season of the year, Colds are easily taken, and, neglected at once, may result in Consumption. As a preventive, every family should have a bottle on hand, and save much expense and suffering. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, Price, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

The following is the experience of every one who has tried this Remedy:

PLAIN GROVE, December 27, 1868.

MR. GEO. A. KELLY—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in stating that I have used for some time back Dr. Sargents Cough Syrup in my family, and have always found it an efficient remedy for Coughs and Colds, and can heartily recommend it as a safe and valuable medicine.

Yours, truly,

REV. J. E. WHITTEN.

CAUTION—Take no other medicine as a substitute for this Syrup, but if your druggist does not have it, request him to order it. Sent by mail upon receipt of price.

SOLE PROPRIETOR.

GEO. A. KELLY,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Cor. Wood street and Second avenue,

d6 PITTSBURGH, PA.

James Morrison & Co.,

PORK PACKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

LARD OIL

AND

PURE FAMILY LARD,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Office, 12 Pike's Building.
Packing House, corner Baiuk and Riddle streets.
Factory, 168 and 170 Findlay street.

PATENTED 1862 AND 1868.

CHALMERS'-SPENCE'S PATENT

NON-CONDUCTOR

And HEAT RETAINER for covering Steam Boilers, Steam and Hot Blast Pipes, &c. It saves from 20 to 30 per cent, in fuel on low and marine boilers. After a series of experiments it was adopted as the best covering by the British government in 1865 and by the United States government in 1867. It is non-combustible and durable, therefore a permanent covering. It is a SUBSTITUTE for FELTING. Send for pamphlet containing particulars, references, &c., to

L. M. HART, Sole Agent,

522 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

JOHN H. STEWART.....ROBT. H. PATTERSON.

ROBT. H. PATTERSON & CO.,

Livery, Sale and Commission Stables,

COR. SEVENTH AVENUE AND LIBERTY ST

PITTSBURGH, PA.

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BOOKS

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

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65 WOOD ST.,

(LAFAYETTE BUILDING).

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Holiday Books,

All recently purchased, and selected with great care and consisting in part of the LATEST AND MOST ELEGANT ISSUES of the

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PRESS

Comprising Beautifully Illustrated

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1869-70.

Robt. S. Davis & Co.

193 LIBERTY STREET,

Have now on exhibition the Largest and Finest Collection of

Christmas and New Years Presents,

Ever offered in this city, consisting in part of the following:

ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATATED WORKS from $3 to $30.
CHOICE POETICAL WORKS.
RICH HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL WORKS.
RELIGIOUS WORKS, in every variety and binding.
BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, HYMN BOOKS, PRAYER BOOKS, in plain and gilt binding.
JUVENILE BOOKS, of all kinds and prices.
ENGLISH TOY BOOKS, unusually attractive.
The PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL delivered to subscribers on the arrival of the mail.
CROQUET, GAMES OF ALL KINDS, amusing and instructive.
DIARIES FOR 1870.
PORTEMONNAIES, MEMORANDUM BOOKS, of all kinds, in Russia, Morocco and Calf.
Blank Books of the best quality, and everything usually found in a well selected stock of Stationery.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS

WATCHES

W. W. WATTLES,

NO. 26 FIF

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, December 13, 1869.

We are unable to discover any change in the prevailing close condition of the local money market. The negotiation of paper by the brokers was never so difficult a task as at present. Applicants for loans find themselves refused at almost every discount place. Rates are so steep that none but the most impecunious think of paying them. It would hardly be proper to quote them in many instances, and it is a most happy condition for those who are not compelled to ask any discount accommodations at the present juncture of monetary affairs.

—The transactions to-day in local stocks were quite light. A small lot of Allegheny Valley bonds sold at 84½, less the commission. Columbia Oil stock is offered at 22, but we heard of no sales at that price. There are several minor oil company stocks on the list which are dormant for a long while, but are now brought forward under increased production and prices of oil—Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Oil Basin, Ryd-Farm, &c. The latter is particularly active, and fifty cents a share is refused for the stock now, which ninety days ago could have been bought at ten cents.

—The decline in Government bonds to-day was general. Last week's rise brought out large amounts of bonds, which the market was not strong enough to take. The temper of the market is rather reversed.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds '81	120	120⅛	120
U. S. Bonds '62	115¼	115¼	115¼
U. S. Bonds '64	113¼	113¼	113
U. S. Bonds '65	113¼	113¼	113¼
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	115¼	115¼	115¼
U. S. Bonds '67	115¼	115¼	115¼
U. S. Bonds '68	116¼	116¼	116¼
Gold	132⅞	132⅞	132⅞

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Dec. 11.	Dec. 13.	Adv. Dec.
Gold	132½	132⅞	⅜
U. S. Bonds, 1881	120½	120⅝	⅛
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	115¼	115	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	113¼	113¼	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	113¼	113¼	¼
U. S. Bonds, new ms. '65	115¼	115¼	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	115¼	115¼	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	116¼	116¼	¼
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	110½	110	½

—Railway stocks are off much of the advances made during the past week. The New York *Sun*, in some general remarks, says; The railway share market is rapidly drifting into a condition of comparative insignificance. Even causes frequently alluded to in these columns, the outside public are cautious about investing in new ventures, and even brokers have been so severely handled by the powerful clique which controls the market that they are not disposed to incur further losses. The so-called Woodward clique have so demoralized the street, that operators, whether for a rise or decline, quickly get out of stock operations whenever the 5% per cent. profit can be assured. There has been no support to the market from the outside public for several weeks, and brokers are not "paying" office expenses. The Long Room presents a deserted appearance, and the wonted activity has departed. The present condition of the stock market cannot long continue for, unless the clique organize their favorites into life by some new device of Wall street, lower prices will soon be recorded.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

December 13, 1869.	10 00 A M	11 00 A M	12 10 M	1 30 P M	4 00 P M
New York Central	191¼	191¼	191	190¾	189½
Erie	26¼	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	26
Harlem	133	133	133	133	133
Reading	101½	101¾	101½	100⅝	100⅝
Michigan Central		127		126	
Michigan Southern	87	88¼	88¼	88¼	88⅝
Illinois Central		142		142	
Cleveland and Pit sburgh		82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼
Chicago and Northwestern		86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
do preferred		84¾	84½	84	83¾
Rock Island		100⅛		100	
St. Paul		73¼		73½	73¾
St. Paul, preferred		89		89¼	89¾
Toledo and Wabash		56		56	56
Toledo and Wabash, pref.					
Fort Wayne		89¾	89½	89	89¾
Chicago and Alton				125	
Ohio and Mississippi		27⅝		27½	27½
Western Union Telegraph		34¼		34¼	34¼
Pacific Mail		52½		52½	52½
Adams Express		61¾		61¾	62
Wells, Fargo & Co		17¾		17¾	17¾
American U. Ex		41		41	41
United States Ex		50½		52½	52
Merch. U. Ex				52	1

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY EVENING, December 13, 1869. }

Business in our general markets continues on a limited scale, without change and with little activity in any branch of trade. We annex the following quotations, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted; APPLES—Market well supplied, and dull at extra rule dull at $2 50@3 50 ₱ barrel. Some few extra selected sell in a retail way at $4 ₱ barrel. Common articles are slow of sale and entirely nominal in price.

BUTTER—The market is quiet. Good to choice roll sells at 33@35c ₱ lb. Common grades nominal at 26@30c ₱ lb.

BEANS—Prime new navy beans command $2 75@3 00 ₱ bushel, and good to choice $2 50@2 75 ₱ bushel.

BACON, LARD, ETC—There is but a moderate demand for articles coming under this head. New sugar cured hams are quoted at 22@23c; new shoulders 17c; new sides 19½c. Lard in tierces 19c, and in buckets 20½@21c ₱ lb. Mess pork is sold $33.

EGGS—Strictly fresh are scarce and selling at 40c ₱ doz, and prevalent at 35@36 ₱ doz.

CORN MEAL—Good to choice can now be quoted at $1 05@1 10 ₱ bushel.

CRANBERRIES—We quote fair to extra cultivated at $12@15 ₱ bbl.

CIDER—Prices run from $5 00@8 00 ₱ bbl as to quality. The receipts are liberal.

CHEESE—The market is quiet and unchanged. We quote Western Reserve at 17½c; Hamburg at 18c; Ohio Factory at 18½c; Ohio Goshen at 19½c; New York Goshen at 20½c; Sweitzer 20@22c; and Limberger 19@20c ₱ lb.

HAY—Sales from country wagons at $15@22 ₱ ton, as to quality.

STRAW—Sales at $12@14 ₱ ton.

HIDES—Sales at 7½@8c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUITS—There is a fair demand for dried apples at 8½@8¾c for choice bright; extra 8c, and fair to prime 8@8½ ₱ lb. Inpeaches fair inquiry and little offering; halves 11@12c, and quarters 9@10c ₱ lb. Pealed peaches 19@20c ₱ lb. Dried cherries may be quoted at 31@33c; blackberries at 15@16c ₱ lb, and peas at $2 75 ₱ bushel.

LARD OIL—There is a good demand for Pittsburgh winter strained at $1 47@1 50 for No. 1 and $1 60@1 65 ₱ gallon for No. 2.

HOMINY—We quote at $6 00@6 50 ₱ bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—The receipts are more liberal and sales are making at $12 00@13 00 ₱ cwt, as to quality and size.

POULTRY, GAME, ETC—Live chickens by the coop sell at 4½@5c ₱ pair as to quality; dressed chickens readily command 15@17c; dressed ducks 16c ₱ lb; dressed geese 50@75c each; quails ₱ dozen $2 50@2 75; wild ducks ₱ dozen $4 50@5 00; deers—whole carcass 12c ₱ lb, and saddles 25c ₱ lb.

ONIONS—There is a fair demand at $2 75 ₱ barrel for good, and $3 ₱ barrel for extra.

POTATOES—There is a moderate demand from store for Irish potatoes at 50@60c ₱ bushel; and from country wagons sales are in a retail way at 60@65c ₱ bushel. Primeto choice Jersey sweets sell at $5 00@5 50 ₱ bbl.

FEATHERS—Choice No. 1 geese feathers sell at 95c@$1 00 ₱ lb, and good to prime 80@90c ₱ lb.

SALT—There is a fair retail demand at $2 00 ₱ barrel, and to the trade at $1 90 ₱ barrel.

SEEDS—There is little doing in seed. Clover seed is nominal from store, and only selling in a retail way at $7 75@8 25 ₱ bushel for good to choice. Timothy seed is hardly ever inquired for and prices are entirely nominal—say from $3 50 to 3 75 ₱ bushel. Flaxseed quoted nominally $2 90@3 05 ₱ bushel.

FLOUR—The demand is fair, but entirely of a local character, for well known brands. We quote good to choice all red winter wheat flour at $5 50@6 25 ₱ barrel and for fair to choice spring $5 25@5 75 ₱ barrel. Low and common grades are dull and entirely nominal in price.

RYE FLOUR—We quote rye flour at $5 25@5 50 ₱ bbl.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales at $4 00@4 50 ₱ cwt, as to quality.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at 95c@$1; shorts at $1 20@1 25, and middlings at $1 75@2 00, as to quality ₱ cwt.

WHEAT—Market quiet but firm. We quote highwines at $1 45; common rectified $1 05, and proof rectified $1 15 ₱ gallon.

GRAIN—The market continues inactive and prices unchanged since our last report. From cars we quote red winter wheat at $1 1@1 15 ₱ bushel; new corn of a good quality, ear and shelled or car lots, with some lots in elevator held at $1 02; oats on the levee at 70@74c; Rye nominal at from 95c to $1 00 ₱ bushel as to quality. Barley is nominal at from $1 10 to $1 25 ₱ bushel as to quality, very little selling above the latter figure and some below the former.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY MORNING, December 14, 1869. }

The refined market yesterday was quiet and but little doing. Stocks are reported too large to be easily controlled, and the tendency is toward lower prices, as the market closed weak at 30¾c, the best bid, with sales at that price. There was more life in crude, yet prices were a shade lower. The impression is that a major portion of the crude has already been delivered, and that there will be few, if any, shorts to squeeze at the end of the month. At the close crude, December, was quoted at 15¾@15¾c. The sales reported were:

CRUDE OIL.

5,000 bbls S. O., December at.....15¾c
1,000 bbls S. O., December at.....15¾c
5,000 bbls S. O., December at.....15¾c
1,000 bbls, 3100 paid for the privilege of placing this month at.....15¾c

REFINED OIL.

1,000 bbls December (early in the morning).31¾c
1,500 bbls December at.....31½c
1,000 bbls December at.....31½c
2,000 bbls December at.....31c
500 bbls December at.....30¾c

OIL RECEIPTS BY RIVER.

Since our report of receipts by river published in the issue of this paper of the 10th inst., we have, in addition to the usual daily receipts, furnished us by W. S. McGee, of the Gauger's office, who is always ready and posted, the only statistics wanted in regard to all gauged:

Jackson Bros.....1,332
Mawhinney Bros.....1,000
Mawhinney Bros.....910
J. Marshall.....840
H. Mayhugh.....840
Owston & Sowers.....681
Owston & Sowers.....1,311
Fisher Bro.....788
Fisher Bro.....1,000
Fisher Bro.....977
Fisher Bro.....928
Fisher Bro.....749
Jackson Bro.....1,261
J. Marshall.....1,000
J. Marshall.....1,140
Owston & Sowers.....1,000
Owston & Sowers.....490
G. S. Thomas.....2,122
Fisher Bro.....1,003
Reported in paper of 10th.....24,423
Total.....43,088

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, December 13.—Petroleum—more offered and with very limited inquiry; prices were quiet and closed weak; crude 20c; refined in bulk at 18c; 1,000 bbls refined standard white for January or February at 18½c; 1,000 bbls refined, January, 19c; 1,000 bbls refined standard white January delivery, 19½c; 1,000 bbls refined, January delivery, 21½c, and 1,000 bbls do, same delivery, 21½c; bidding sales making here at 21¼@21½c; in Bremen, Pa., crude, 11,000 bbls, sold by Scott & Co. for $2,965 20 asked on creek generally, but we hear of sales at $2,900@2,925; $2,950@2,975 are the best bids now. No market here just now.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13, 11:00 A. M.—Market weak. P. L. S. to W. 30½@c; S. W. 31½@31½c. Crude 15½c.

LATER.—WALL STREET, December 13, 11:45 A. M.—Market on the upper creek quiet and firm; prices nominally unchanged. Weak dull at 15c.

SHAMBURG, PA., December 13, 11:40 A. M.—Market very quiet; prices unchanged; $1 75 at the wells; producers having sold short, leaves but few transactions as yet to be made at the present prices.

NEW YORK, December 13, 12 M.—Crude dull; prices unchanged.

NEW YORK, December 13, 2:15 P. M.—Market quiet and weak at 18c, 31½@31¾c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, December 13, 11:15, A. M.—Sp. Gr. [Specific Gravity.] January 30½; February 32c; January to June, 32½c, nominal; crude 18c bulk; market steady.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13, 2:15 P. M.—Market active sales regardless of gravity, narrow gauge cars, 30½c; broad gauge 31½c; nominal rates for same delivery for oil in bbls $5 50 has been paid.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13, 5 P. M.—Market has continued quiet, with a down ward tendency. Sales 1,000 bbls, January, to be exercised at 30½c, which was bid for some here before the close, with no sellers. Under 31c January and February 32c asked; February and June 32½c. Crude 15c.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Stanc'rd Oil Works	300	A & R Mil'n
Phillips & Co	80	Fisher Bro.
Crystal Oil Works	330	Keystone Oil Works
Jackson Bros	1,332	2 Sprs
Bills at Oil Works	498	
Total		2,940

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Fawcett L. S. & Co, 214 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

McKelvy & Bros, 265 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 495 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined.....972 bbls

Oil Shipped East by Penna R. R.

Bush and R Co, 50 bbls refined to C A Morris, York, Pa.

IRON.

IRONTON, OHIO.

The metal market, says the *Register*, shows no change. Rates continue firm and demand quite fairly good. Sales of pig for the week were 500 tons, and shipments 420 tons. We quote:

Foundry, No. 1 H. B.....$14 00@15 00
Foundry, No. 2 H. B.....13 00@14 00
Mill.....10 00@12 00
Slag Plast.....10 00@13 00
Stone Coal, No. 1.....15 00@16 00
Stone Coal, No. 2.....12 00@13 00

Bar iron and nails are active at former figures.

The bad condition of the roads is tending to augment the quantity of material the furnaces. The Lawrence Furnace Company is a new corporation. The capital stock amounts to $150,000, and the corporators are John Peters, George Peters, M. S. Dalton, A. S. Cole and Wm. H. Peters. Limestone Furnace property, Jackson county, has been appraised, preparatory to offering it for sale. It was appraised at $50,000.

FISH MARKETS.

GLOUCESTER FISH MARKET.

[For the week ending December 8.]

Georges Codfish—Market quiet with but few transactions of late. We quote last sales at $7 25. Mackerel—No change in Bay from our last week's quotation—$25 for No. 1 and $15 for No. 2. A very light stock is now remaining in first hands. Fresh Halibut—Scarce; but one small fare from the Western Banks has arrived this week, which were sold for 8½ ₱ cwt, for white; $9 for grey. Smoked Halibut—Market quiet; last sales at 8@8½c ₱ lb. Pollock—In fair demand at $2 75 ₱ qtl. Oil—Cod 75c ₱ gallon.—*Cape Ann Adv.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, December 13, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Firm at ¼ off buying, and ¼ premium selling.

FLOUR—Dull; sales of spring extras at $6 30@6 60.

WHEAT—3@3c higher; sales of No 1 at 87@89c; No 2 at 86@87c; closing steady at 85¾@86c for No 2; unchanged this afternoon; rejected at 76@77c; no grade 66@68c; this afternoon the market was unchanged.

OATS—M re active and 1@2c higher; sales of No 2 at 41@42c; closing steady at 42c; seller the month, 42c seller January, closing at 42 cash.

RYE—Firm; No 2 at 73c for 2 cars.

BARLEY—Steady at 95@96c.

SUGAR—12@12¼c for common to choice Orleans.

MOLASSES—Firm at 60c for common to choice Orleans.

PORK—Active and higher; sales of No 2 at $21 00@21 25, cash; $20 50 seller January and February 32c; January to June, 32½c, nominal; crude 18c bulk; market steady.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13, 2:15 P. M.—Market active sales regardless of gravity, narrow gauge cars, 30½c; broad gauge 31½c; nominal rates for same delivery for oil in bbls $5 50 has been paid.

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New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 122¾.

NEW YORK, December 13—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy and steady at 6@7 ₱ cent. Discounts easier. Orders were received for currency to-day from Toledo, St. Louis and New Orleans, but over $30,000 was received from Boston. The country loan frauds caused uneasiness in financial circles.

STERLING

Dull at 108¾@108¾.

GOLD

Lower, opening at 123 and closing at 122¾. Clearances $20,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Lower, closing heavy. Coupons '81, 119⅝@120; do '62, 115⅝@115¾; do '64, 112¾@113; do '65, 113¼@113½; do '65, new, 115@115¼; do '67, 115¼@115⅝; do 10-40s, 110¼@110⅝; Pacifics, 96¾@97.

STATE BONDS

Easter Missouris 90½; old Tennessees 59; new Tennessee 63½; old Virginia 62; new Virginias 58¾; old North Carolinas 48; new North Carolinas 29¼.

STOCKS

Unsettled, closing with a downward tendency. Canton 51; Cumberland 22½; Western Union Telegraph 33½; Quicksilver 17½; Mariposa 7½; do preferred 15½; Atlantic & Pacific 24; Wells-Fargo 74; United States 44½; Pacific Mail 52½; New York Central 99¾; Erie 26; do preferred 36½; Harlem 134; Hudson River 131½; Reading 100; Michigan Central, 125½; Lake Shore 85½; Illinois Central, 135; Pittsburg 90; Northwestern, 72½; do preferred, 85; Rock Island, 100; St. Paul, 72; do preferred, 88¾; Wabash, 56½; do preferred, 76; Fort Wayne 89½; Terre Haute 28; Chicago and Alton 125; Ohio and Mississippi, 28¾.

MINING SHARES

Dull. Sub-Treasury balance $85,818,610.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 13.—Cotton rather heavy. Sales to-day 1,700 bales at 29½c for middling lands. Flour—receipts 12,984 bbls; flour heavy and 10c lower; sales 8,400 bbls at $5 85@6 40 for superfine state and western; $5 20@5 40 for extra State; $4 90@5 40 for extra western; $5 80@5 90 for white wheat extra; $5 20@6 15 for round hoop Ohio; $5 70@5 80 for extra St. Louis; $6 10@6 40 for good to choice do; closing dull; including 3,000 bbls extra western for export at $5 35@5 40; 3,000 bbls extra Ohio for export at $5 60@5 85. Corn meal quiet; sales 150 bbls Marsh's at $4 25@4 50. Wheat—receipts 6,000 bush; sales 20,000 bush at $2 07@2 10 for the latter for iron hound. Rye steady; sales 2,000 bush at $1 20@1 21 for Canada and western. Barley quiet and unchanged. Barley malt quiet and unchanged. Oats—receipts 72,000 bush; sales 20,000 bush at 75c for new mixed western; $1 11@1 12 for sound do; $1 09 for new white western; $1 10 for old new white do; $1 12 for new Canada. Receipts of oats Less bush; oats dull and heavy; sales 24,000 bush at 68@69c for western; 69@70c for State. The latter price extreme. Corn—receipts 61,000 bush; sales 28,500 bush, corn 79,171 bush, oats 1,497,764 bush, rye 17,271 bush, barley 369,494 bush, malt 71,764 bush, peas 10,863 bush. Rice dull at 6¾@7¾c for Carolina. Coffee—Rio in fair request. Sales 422 bbls at 17¼@ 18c for Cuba and 18½@19c for Porto Rico. Molasses—Orleans firm at 48@49c for cuba and 52@ 53c for refined. Hops quiet at 18@22c for American. Beef dull at $6@8 for Plains for ordinary and $9@ 10 for extra. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet; sales 600 bbls at 19½@19¾c for prime kettle rendered. Butter—receipts 6,000 pkgs; sales 1,000 pkgs at 27@35c for Ohio and 36@45c for State. Cheese—receipts 3,000 pkgs; sales 1,000 pkgs at 13½@15c for western, closing at 14c. Lard heavy; sales 500 bbls at 19½@19¾c for kettle rendered. Butter dull at 29@ 30c for Ohio, and 36@45c for State. Cheese dull at 13½@15c. Freights to Liverpool dull at 3d per steam for cotton.

LATER.—Flour market closed quiet and a shade lower; sales of medium and low grades 10@15c; without decided change; No 2 spring $4 25@4 75, and No 2 red winter $4 75@5 00; superfine $5 75@6 00 and nominal. Oats dull and heavy at 64@66c for western mixed. Pork very quiet and unchanged; sales 150 bbls at $21 00@21 12½ for mess and nominal. Oats dull and heavy at 64@66c for western mixed. Pork very quiet and unchanged; sales 150 bbls at $21 00@21 12½ for mess and nominal. Oats dull and heavy at 64@66c for western mixed. Pork very quiet and unchanged; sales 150 bbls at $21 00@21 12½ for mess and nominal.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, December 13.—With 6,501 cattle for the week, the 2,500 on sale to-day are more than ample, while the days drove here fat cattle scarce and dear, hence the few on sale went quick at 10½@11c, with best very choice 11¾@12c; extra at 12½@12¾c ₱ cwt; poor stock, and especially Texans, of which 300 were in the yards, could not be sold at over 9½c, and on last week, or 10@12½c; fair to good beeves brought 10½@10¾c, the market averaging 11¼c; some lots are passed to-night. Best 37 Ohio steers, 9 cwt, averaged 1,400 lbs; Texans 900 lbs; Illinois 1,200 lbs; Kansas 1,250; 100 Illinois 6¾ cwt 1,040 lbs. Weather warm, and local meat markets are dull and weak, and prices again hurt big meats. Holiday stock should be here by next Monday; something of the kind is wanted.

Sheep are coming in better quality, and hence bring more money. Total 10,000 to-day, and to-day's fat stock sells quick; ruin slow. We quote 4¼@5¾c for very poor to fair; 6@6¼c for good to prime; 6¼@6½c some very superior at 6¾c; sales 1 car 70 lb poor Canada at 4¼c; 1 car 110 lb Canada at 6¼c; 1 car very fine 114 lb Kentucky at 7c.

Hogs weak to-day. Not enough on hand to-day to establish prices, but the tendency is down. Live receipts 4,800, and 1,000 on sale; 1,000 dressed sold at 8@9 for logs, and $10@12 ₱ cwt for new and light. Prices quiet and firm. Sales 2 cars 180 lb Illinois at 8½c; 1 car 200 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 210 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 220 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 230 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 240 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 250 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 260 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 270 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 280 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 290 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 300 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 310 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 320 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 330 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 340 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 350 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 360 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 370 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 380 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 390 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 400 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 410 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 420 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 430 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 440 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 450 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 460 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 470 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 480 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 490 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 500 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 510 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 520 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 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1 car 870 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 880 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 890 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 900 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 910 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 920 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 930 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 940 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 950 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 960 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 970 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 980 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 990 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1000 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1010 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1020 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1030 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1040 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1050 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1060 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1070 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1080 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1090 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1100 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1110 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1120 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1130 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1140 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1150 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1160 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1170 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1180 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1190 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1200 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1210 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1220 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1230 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1240 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1250 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1260 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1270 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1280 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1290 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1300 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1310 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1320 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1330 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1340 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1350 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1360 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1370 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1380 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1390 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1400 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1410 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1420 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1430 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1440 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1450 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1460 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1470 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1480 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1490 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1500 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1510 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1520 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 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1 car 1860 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1870 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1880 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1890 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1900 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1910 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1920 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1930 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1940 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1950 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1960 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1970 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1980 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 1990 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 2000 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 2010 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 2020 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 2030 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 2040 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 2050 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 2060 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 2070 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 2080 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 2090 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 2100 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 2110 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 2120 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 2130 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 2140 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 2150 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 2160 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 2170 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 2180 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 2190 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 2200 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 2210 lb Illinois at 8¾c; 1 car 2220 lb Illinois at 8¾c;

The Daily Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Excelsior Iron Works, on Fourteenth street, New York, were burned Sunday evening. The loss is estimated at $60,000. This causes a great many workmen to be thrown out of employment.

Senator McCreery will be returned to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Kentucky to-day.

A courier from Paraguay, who arrived at Valparaiso on the 9th of November, brings the report that Lopez, on his flight to the Bolivian frontier, committed great atrocities at San Estanislaus. He discovered a revolutionary plot among his followers, and caused one hundred of them to be shot. His force was reduced to two hundred but conditioned men, with twelve pieces of artillery drawn by hand. His army chests are well provided with the sinews of war, he having in his train twelve carts loaded with money.

Two ruffians, named Gervin and Hicks, entered the chamber of a boy named McGavener, on Saturday night, in Wheeling, while he was preparing to retire, and dragged him to the street where they beat and stabbed him at a terrible manner. After dragging him several squares, with cuts and bruises, they dashed him on a cellar door, and there left him in an almost lifeless condition.

A man named Tannyhill, about fifty years of age, and a lawyer by profession, at Muscatine, Iowa, on Sunday took a dose of laudanum and walked into the Mississippi river, where he died in three feet of water.

The proposition to build a railroad from San Francisco to Los Angelos and San Diego is meeting with success. The people in the southern counties have signed a memorial to the Legislature to allow their counties to subscribe towards the construction of the road. The route designated is through San Joaquin and Lucine valleys, Los Angelos, Bernardino and San Diego.

The Senate and Assembly chambers of the new Capitol building at Sacramento, Cala., which is to cost ten millions of dollars, have been pronounced decided acoustic failures. Eyer's say the Supreme Court room, in the same building, is still worse.

The Commissioner of Railroads for Ohio yesterday received a complete report of the doings of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company for the year ending June 30th, 1869. The earnings amount to five million ninety-seven thousand three hundred and sixty-seven dollars; operating expenses, three million four hundred and fifty-nine thousand two hundred and ninety-eight dollars; balance, one million six hundred and thirty-eight thousand and sixty-eight dollars. Total number of passengers carried, eight hundred and eighty-two thousand eight hundred and fifty-one; total number tons of through and local freight, two million four hundred and seventy-five thousand three hundred and fourteen.

An Atlanta, Georgia, dispatch says that the Democratic papers throughout the State are denouncing in denunciatory terms the amendments of Taft as being entirely unauthorized by the Democratic party, and unite in opposing increasing the number and the expulsion of members disqualified by the Fourteenth Amendment, and strenuously urge the defeat of the Fifteenth Amendment. The Republicans heartily indorse the President's recommendation, and the people generally look for and will acquiesce in prompt action by Congress.

James Kennedy, a brakeman on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, fell from a freight train at Marietta Junction yesterday morning, and was instantly killed.

Charles Raffensburg, a druggist's clerk, was found dead in his bed in Cincinnati yesterday morning. His death was caused by acute abdominal disease.

A bogus firm, under the title of W. H. H. Stewart & Sons, located in Bridgeport, Connecticut, has, during the past six weeks, successfully swindled a large number of merchants at the West and in Pennsylvania, by soliciting and receiving consignments of produce, which have been shipped to unknown places. An investigation by a Pennsylvania merchant discovered the swindle. Over $10,000 worth of deer butter, &c., was found in the warehouse of freight depot in Bridgeport. No trace of the swindlers has been obtained. They used the names of many well-known New York and other Eastern houses as references, besides referring to the Empire National Bank of that city, no such bank existing.

It is said Joseph Jefferson has commenced suit against C. D. Hess & Co., of Crosby's Opera House, Chicago, for having represented a version of the drama of Rip Van Winkle on that stage. Mr. Jefferson claims to have the exclusive right.

George W. Harris, known as "Sut Lovengood," a humorous writer, died near Knoxville, Tenn., yesterday, of apoplexy.

Mr. Fletcher, Secretary of State, reported to the Tennessee House yesterday, that since September 7th he had issued State bonds to railroads as follows: Tennessee and Pacific, $835,000; home railroads, $100,000; Southwestern $30,000. A bill was read in reading in the House to protect the credit of the State. It provides for the issuance of bonds to pay interest now due and accruing on the 1st of January, 1870, and giving said bonds priority of payment. It provides also for the payment on part of the State tax in notes of the Bank of Tennessee.

It is rumored that Rev. Dr. Foley, Vicar General of the Diocese of Baltimore, has been appointed the successor of Bishop Duggan, of the Diocese of Illinois.

A party of twenty-six gentlemen and five ladies from Massachusetts are in St. Louis, en route for Jersom on the South Pacific Railroad, to ascertain the adaptability of that place for manufacturing purposes. It is their intention to erect large paper and woolen mills, and propose to bring a large amount of capital to Missouri. Another party of fifty is expected from the same State in a few days, on a similar visit.

The Missouri State Christian Convention, one of the chain of conventions organized by the American Christian Commission, will meet in St. Louis to-day. Many of the most prominent divines and a large number of lay members of different churches will take part in the proceedings.

An engine attached to a wood train on the Little Miami Railroad blew up and rolled down an embankment two miles west of Cincinnatus, Ohio, yesterday. A brakeman, named Cookinn was fatally injured, and the engineer and fireman slightly.

Jerry Glover, colored, was run over by a train at Germantown, Tenn., yesterday, and killed.

Two negroes, named Colinsand Hurd, had a row at Shelby depot, Tenn., yesterday, during which the latter was shot and killed.

A negro drayman was drowned at Frankfort, Ky., yesterday, while watering his mules in the river.

A proposition is before the Kentucky Legislature to create a Bureau of Insurance.

The building No. 258 Main street, Buffalo, was damaged by fire yesterday, to the amount of $20,000.

A Leadville telegram says: The friends of the different Senatorial aspirants at San Francisco are not idle. Governor Stevenson's advocates affect confidence, but are, it is thought, not at ease. The question of locality is against them, and besides, a creditable report says the Governor could not take the oath if elected because of having declared, after the first battle of Manassas and on his return from Richmond, that he had a colonel's commission, and urged others to arms in aid of the rebellion. Senator McCreery arrived to-day. Golladay has not assigned in favor of Wintersmith, but leaves the remaining aspirants to fight out the contest on their respective merits.

Three prisoners, R. H. Jones, B. F. Wilson and George Burkheart, confined in the Crawfordsville, Ind., jail, escaped Thursday night by taking up the jail floor and burrowing underneath the walls.

Thomas Gillon, in endeavoring to eject Albert Tanner from church near Owensboro, Ky., for bad conduct, was stabbed five times by Tanner and killed.

The Illinois State Constitutional Convention, which met at Springfield yesterday, after a deal of wrangling, finally elected Mr. Dement, of Lee county, temporary Chairman, and completed its temporary organization.

Governor McClurg, of Missouri, has respited Max Klingler, the boy murderer, until March 27th. Quite a large meeting of Germans in St. Louis, last night, passed resolutions requesting Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, to pardon Dr. Schoepe. They also passed a resolution asking Governor McClurg to commute the sentence of Max Klingler to imprisonment.

CITY MATTERS.

Miraculous Escape.

Patrick Diamond and John Murphy hired a horse and buggy from Fitzsimmons, livery stable keeper, Seventh street, yesterday, and started out on a tour of pleasure. In a short time afterward both were gloriously drunk, and happening on Penn street, the horse was driven at a furious rate along that thoroughfare. Between Tenth and Eleventh streets the buggy struck a horse car wagon, and one of the buggy wheels was wrecked. The collision threw one of the occupants out, and falling in front of a moving wagon, he was run over. Fortunately he sustained no serious injury. The police now arrested the accused and conveyed them to the lock-up, where they were detained for a hearing this morning. It will require fifty dollars at first to repair the damages to the buggy, and after paying the fines imposed their livery bills will cost them about seventy-five dollars.

MEETING OF THE BAR.—An adjourned meeting of the Bar of this county will be held Saturday next, at two o'clock P. M., in the Supreme Court room to receive and consider the report of a committee appointed at its last meeting, consisting of Major A. M. Brown, Colonel P. M. Bayne and Joseph F. Slagle, Esq., on matters of particular interest and importance. A large attendance is expected.

MAYHEM.—Officer Sarber last evening arrested Margaret Emmert for drunkenness and disorderly conduct in the Ninth ward. She resisted the officer stoutly, and when he attempted to force her along she bit a piece of flesh out of his leg. A wagon was then procured, Margaret placed in it and conveyed to the watch house where she remains for a hearing this morning.

VICTIMIZED.—Two German youths from Allegheny were victimized by a Virgin alley nymph last evening. They called on Captain Graham at the lock-up for advice, but the advice he gave them did not console them much, and they resolved to drown their sorrows in the flowing bowl.

APPOINTED POSTMASTER.—Mr. F. B. Penniman, managing editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette, has been appointed Postmaster for the village of Honesdale, Wayne county, Pa., where he has a residence. His name was sent to the Senate yesterday.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—Archy McDonald was yesterday arrested for stealing two hoods from Cheap John's store, Smithfield street. He had the hoods under his arm when arrested, and was locked up for a hearing.

THE CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION will hold its regular monthly meeting at 81 Fourth avenue, this afternoon.

GAS LAMPS are being erected on Roberts street, Eleventh ward, a locality that has heretofore been in total darkness after nightfall.

PLASTERERS' HAIR, wholesale and retail, at J. Y. McLaughlin & Son's, 325 Liberty street. TTSS

EAST BIRMINGHAM COUNCILS will meet in the hall of the Walton Engine House, on Sarah street, this evening.

CITY COUNCILS.

Adjourned Meeting—Action on the Ordinance Providing for the Releasing of the Market Stalls—The Water Question—Proposition to Create a Water Commission Ruled out of Order—Interesting Discussion Relative to the Price of the Messrs. Coleman & Rahm Property—The Ordinance Laid Over Until Next Meeting—More Business For the Retrenchment and Reform Committee—Miscellaneous Matters.

An adjourned session of the City Councils was held yesterday (Monday) afternoon, December 13th, 1869, in their respective chambers, City Building.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES MCAFLEY.....*President.*
F. S. MORROW.....*Clerk.*

Council was organized at half-past two o'clock, the following members being present: Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Armstrong, Brown, Bugwin, Bissell, Coffin, Craig, Dickson, Gallaher, Gross, Hailman, Hartman, Herron, Jones, Kehew, Kirk, Laufman, Littell, Lloyd, Marshall, Morrow, Mortland, Morgan, McClelland, McEwen, McMahon, Rafferty, Rees, Rush, Schmidt, Shipton, S. J. Wainwright, Z. Wainwright, Watson, Wilson and McAuley, President.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

THE ORDINANCE FOR THE RE-LEASING OF THE MARKET STALLS REFERRED BACK TO THE COMMITTEE.

The PRESIDENT stated the object of the meeting to be the further consideration of the ordinance releasing the market stalls, read once and ordered to be published at the last meeting.

Mr. MCEWEN now called up the ordinance and moved that it pass to a second reading. Carried.

The PRESIDENT then read the ordinance, after which

Mr. MCEWEN moved that it be read three times and passed finally.

Mr. SHIPTON asked what rent was to be asked for the stalls.

Mr. MCEWEN said that that matter would be left entirely with the Committee.

The PRESIDENT stated that the ordinance gave the Committee the power to fix the annual rental of the stalls, and then sell the choice of the stalls. Unsalls was rented once and ordered to be published at the last meeting.

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Mr. BURGWI